

THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

We Celebrate The Elusive Contribution

This Being Monday We Proceed To Whip Into Shape Various Contributions Which Have Been Kindly Donated To This Column. This Doesn't Mean of Course That Some of It Isn't Original.

Some of the Things That Make Housewives Hate Themselves.

HAVING to be nice to a caller who drops in just when you are mixing the biscuit dough. . . . Having to give your ear to the phone in order to get that long tid-bit of gossip which you simply can't miss without losing your social position, at the moment when you have just put the dinner on the table, and when the family is hungry and present. . . . Having to get lunch for the friend who calls just as you have begun to make a little headway on the dress which you have been trying to make for six weeks. . . . Having to be agreeable when big husky brother with big husky appetite drops in on what was designed to be a barely enough roast for you and your husband. . . . Having no one to blame for having sent the best tablecloth to the laundry on the day when he brings his business friend home to dinner. Ditto for having sent white gloves to cleaners prior to matinee invitations. M. E. N.

If You Live in an Apartment With an Elevator You Can Borrow—

a glass, a victrola extra cuts for company typewriters, card tables, chairs, tables and anything else you happen to want and have the nerve to ask for, such as husbands, servants, guests, etc., etc.

The Shoppers.

The sadness of the hungry. Yes, that is hard to bear. The sadness of the sorrowful. It doth both wear and tear. But nothing makes it feel as bad as add unto my woes. As does the sight of haggard women buying winter clothes! They shop in pain and hunger. They hate to stop to eat. And walking round and round the stores is hard upon the feet. With faces drawn and pitiful And brains all in a stew. They babble "how they bought a hat. But found it wouldn't do." With hair all mussed and tumbled. With nerves as taut as wire. They stumbled in and out of shops. Like moths deceived by fire. And men would be surprised to know That even then the prude Along with other women hopes To come to the rescue. By One Who Still Wears Her Summer Hat. THE CONDUCTOR.

Cleaning Rugs.

When shaking heavy rugs hold by the sides. If possible, spread them wrong side up on the grass and beat to dislodge the dirt, then brush off and hang up to air.

Times Pattern Service

PARISIAN grace is very evident in this model, which will be appreciated by the fastidious as well as the conservative dresser. In the 52-inch measurement that is in high favor, the garment is on splendid lines, buttoned to the neck and fitted with a shoulder yoke. Inserted pockets that are fancifully bound are interesting features, with tabs at the front sides near the waistline.

The pattern of No. 021 is cut in sizes 36 to 42 bust.

To make in size 36 will require 5 1/4 yards all one material 44-inch width.

To obtain this pattern fill out the coupon and enclose 10 cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, Washington Times, Munsey Building, D. C.

The Washington Times guarantees the delivery of all patterns sent through this service. No patterns can be obtained in person.

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(SIZE MUST BE PUT ON COUPON.)

THE TIMES PATTERN SERVICE

November 6.

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SIZE DESIRED.....City and State

Campaign for Rewarding Servants Brings Explanations From Successful Housewives

Wherever Women Meet These Days the Servant Question Is Brought Up. Not "How Can I Get a Servant?" But the Newer Query, "How Can I Keep Her?"

EVERYONE in Washington is becoming vastly interested in the campaign to reward faithful servants. At club meetings, in theater lobbies, wherever a knot of women gathers, there is sure to be a sudden assemply of the conversation toward the great subject. And a great "swapping" of experiences there is, to be sure, from those who have kept servants for several generations to the newest of anxious young brides with their first maids to manage.

Eventually one question is almost sure to come up. A housewife who hasn't been particularly successful with her own domestics, or a young woman who wants to be successful, leans forward and asks, in deadly earnest: "How DID you keep her?" The conversation races off merrily once more as methods of retaining these household treasures are explained. Some housekeepers haven't any method. Others have definite rewards for faithful service. Some preach tact and patience. Others hold that the mistress should declare herself as all important in the household.

No End to Methods. The odd thing is, that each of these theories has been tried, and which, in the parlance of housewifery, means tried and proven. Visits to a number of the households entering servants in the contest gave, in many instances, an opportunity to see these servants at close range. The way in which they received callers speaks volumes as to their interest in the homes in which they serve.

Almost without exception the prize servants were smiling and courteous. In some cases their interest was as great as that of a member of the family, disinterestedly proprietary. Usually their employers were only too glad to tell of their faithful service, to give credit where it was due.

Miss Mary Perry Brown, of 1865 Mint.

Use For Baking Powder and Cocoa Cans.

One of these cans, with a few nail holes in each end, is a good soap shaker. This will utilize all the scraps of soap. Soak off the wrappers, paint cans with any color of enamel paint, and label them with gilt or any colored letters. Use them for spices, which may be bought in bulk much cheaper than in cans. These cans are air tight and will preserve the strength of the contents. Or use for this purpose empty vaseline or cold cream jars with screw tops. These being of glass their contents can be seen at a glance and no labeling is required.

Skinning Tomatoes.

To remove the skins of tomatoes, rub them all over with the back of a knife to loosen the skins before peeling. This is better than scalding them.

HOW THEY KEEP THEM

"Be patient in little things. Don't nag. No maid can endure it. Remember that she may be unskilled, though anxious to learn. Once a woman gets a reputation for scolding her servants, it becomes almost impossible for her to keep them at all."

MRS. A. Z. KEAN.

"At the end of five years of service I give my maids \$5, at the end of ten years \$10, and so on. I think one secret of keeping them is that their routine is simple. Secure settled maids, if possible. Young ones cannot be blamed if they wish to leave and marry."

MISS MARY PERRY BROWN.

"Show maids consideration. The attitude of the mistress is most important."

MRS. FRANK E. ALTEMUS.

wood place, was one of the first to be interviewed. She has found that a system of rewards for faithful service is one of the solutions of the servant problem. Miss Brown gives \$5 to a servant who stays with her for five years, \$10 for one serving ten years, and so on.

Only Leave to Marry. "My servants never leave me except to get married," said Miss Brown. "My present cook, Sarah Tolar, has been with me since 1900. Her predecessor was with me seventeen years, serving part of the time while Sarah was a maid."

At the end of five years of service I give my maids \$5, and at the end of ten years, \$10, increasing the amount by the number of years at five-year periods. "I think one secret of keeping them so long is that I make their routine simple. Then, too, I live alone, and I am the only one from whom they have to take orders. Naturally, there is little confusion in the household."

"Many women have trouble because they hire young maids, who cannot be blamed if they wish to leave and marry. I usually make it a practice to have older girls, who will be more likely to appreciate a good home and fairly easy work."

Patience Ideal Attitude.

Mrs. A. Z. Kean, of 1915 S street, is another woman whose servants are in-

variably faithful. Her present maid, Emma Calloway, has served the family for thirty-seven years, even going to Cuba during the Spanish-American war to be with them.

"Patience in little things is the ideal attitude for the mistress," explained Mrs. Kean. "No maid can endure nagging—she is just like a husband in that respect. In teaching a maid how to serve it must be remembered that she may be absolutely ignorant on the subject. It may be a long time before she masters all the details."

"As for the maid, she must be taught to preserve her self-respect. My maid, Emma Calloway, has the remarkable record of thirty-seven years of service in my family. She had the advantage of unusually careful training from her mother, but in addition to that her untiring service to us cannot be too highly praised. Every member of the family trusts her implicitly. She has gone even to Cuba as a nurse with my son's family. She nursed my grandson for two years at Fort Leavenworth."

"She has always preserved her self-respect. I have never heard her raise her voice. Surely one could not ask for a greater treasure than she has been."

Driven Off by Fault Finding.

"Too many women keep their household in a turmoil by their continual

In Fact, After Interviewing Some of Those Who Have Had Servants Long In Service, the Servant Question Becomes the Housewife Question After All.

fault finding. Everyone desires peace, a servant as well as any other human being. If a servant does not get it she soon becomes discontented. Once a woman gets the reputation for nagging, it soon spreads and the news is passed on from one servant to another. At last it becomes impossible for her to get a servant to come at all."

"The attitude of the mistress is most important," said Mrs. Frank E. Altemus, of 1323 Park road. "I have had one servant, Emma Robinson, for twenty-one years, and my friends are asking me continually how I manage to keep a maid so long."

"She has established herself in our confidence and esteem, and we show how we feel by treating her with consideration. I think many women put the blame for the servant question on the servants when the fault lies with them."

All Stay With Mrs. Foster.

Though Mrs. John W. Foster, of 1323 Eighteenth street, did not attempt any explanation of her success with servants, the facts in the case are noteworthy. Four servants have been with her for a total of eighty-four years. Louisa Darlington, her cook, with her for twenty-seven years. An even better record has been made by her butler, Madeline Hill, with thirty years of service. The chauffeur, Charles West, has served continuously for seventeen years, and the second maid, Letty Garkins, for ten.

No wonder Mrs. Foster can say proudly:

"I doubt if any other family can boast so many in long service."

After visits to some of these households, it seemed that there isn't after all, any servant question. The real issue is the housewife problem—more frequently solved with complete success.

Cleaning Silver Without Rubbing

Specialists of the Department of Agriculture Describe the Electrolytic Method—A Simple Homemade Outfit Gives Most Satisfactory Results.

A N EASY and effective method of cleaning tarnished silverware by boiling in a soda and salt solution in contact with a clean piece of aluminum or zinc is recommended to housewives by the United States Department of Agriculture as a result of studies made by its specialists in home economics. The necessary procedure is so simple that it may be followed successfully in practically any home.

The cleaning system, known as the electrolytic method, has been well recognized for several years.

What Electrolytic Method Is.

The tarnish which occurs on silver is not due to oxidation, but is dependent entirely upon the action of sulphur. It is most cases the source of the sulphur causing tarnish is rubber, wool, foods like eggs, and the sulphur in the air due to burning illuminating gas and coal. The electrolytic cleaning method depends on the fact that this tarnish of silver sulphide is slightly soluble in the hot solution employed, and that it is broken down chemically, and its sulfur content redeposited on the ware when the proper electrical conditions prevail. The presence of both the silver and the aluminum or zinc in the hot solution provides the necessary electrical conditions. Under this method, therefore, practically all the silver in the tarnish is returned to the object being cleaned. When silver polishers are used, on the other hand, all the silver in combination in the tarnish is removed.

Methods Recommended.

In the cleaning method recommended by the department, the necessary materials are a graniteware cooking utensil deep enough to allow the silverware to be covered by the solution; a clean piece of aluminum or zinc, preferably the former; and baking soda, washing soda. The solution, consisting of a teaspoonful of baking or washing soda and a like amount of table salt to each quart of water, is brought to a boil in a graniteware or enameled utensil. A

sheet of aluminum or clean zinc is dropped in. The tarnished silverware is then immersed in the solution so that it is in contact with the sheet of aluminum or zinc. The tarnish should disappear in a few seconds. The silver object should then be removed from the solution, rinsed, and dried with a soft cloth.

Aluminum is much more satisfactory than zinc for use in this cleaning process, since it does not become coated with a layer of carbonates, which would interfere with the chemical reaction. Zinc does form carbonates, and if used, must be cleaned frequently in dilute hydrochloric acid. A small sheet of aluminum may be purchased especially for silver cleaning purposes, or a piece of an old aluminum utensil well cleaned may be used. Utensils which would later be used in cooking operations should never be employed in cleaning silverware by the electrolytic method. If very large pieces of silver are to be cleaned and a container is required larger than can be placed conveniently on the stove, the hot solution

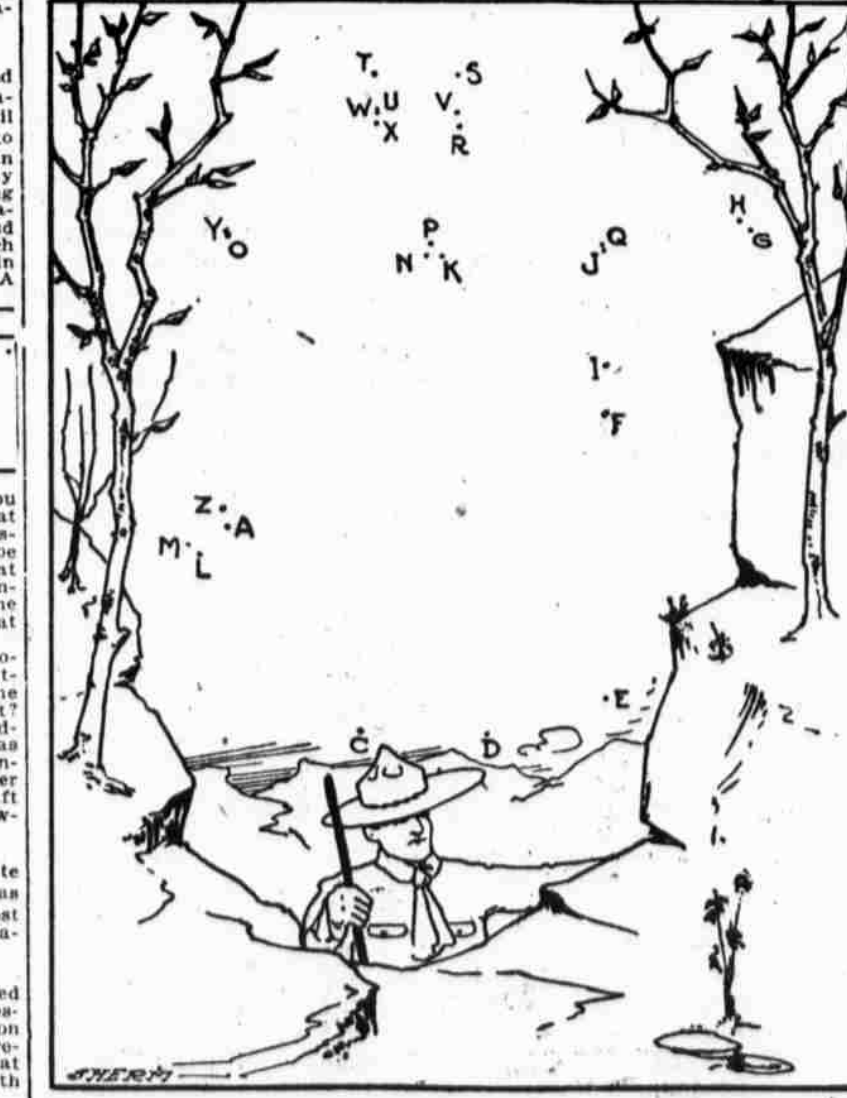
may be poured into such a vessel and the silver object then immersed. The method is most effective, however, when the solution boils during the cleaning process, and efficiency is rapidly lowered as the temperature of the solution falls below the boiling point.

Special Considerations.

The electrolytic method gives the cleaned silver a satiny finish after several cleanings. If a burnished surface is desired, the silver must from time to time be polished lightly with some abrasive polishing material, such as powdered whiting. The study made by the department specialists included a comparison of the amount of silver lost when the whole tarnish was removed by polishing and when the electrolytic method was used. It was found that when whiting paste was used as an abrasive, spoons lost nearly 0.01 of a gram of silver each, approximately twenty-five times as much as when the "handmade" electrolytic method was employed.

The Alphabetical Dots

By CLIFFORD LEON SHERMAN.



"Did you ever get lost while you were in Mexico?" asked Tommy, after he had brought his father's slippers and had him firmly entrenched in his armchair. "Only once," replied his father. "I started out one day to make a sketch and wandered farther away than I had intended. I struck a fascinating rocky trail, and then left it for what I supposed a piece of land where man had never trod."

"And then—" supplemented Tommy.

"I found that men had been there before and even automobiles for, I stumbled over a..."

(To complete the picture draw a straight line from the dot marked A to the dot marked B, and so on through the alphabet.)

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Exercise Will Cure One of Even the Most Persistent Yawning

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.

I there an apology for yawning? Shall the question be put up to the gentle graduates of a young ladies' finishing school, or shall it be put down to the happy-lucky streeturchin who, after fighting his little battles with playmates and playing himself almost to exhaustion, stretches and yawns for the land of nod?

It may be rude to yawn, but beyond a doubt the practice is both comforting and healthful.

Yawning is commonly said to be a means of ventilating the lungs when they need it. It is more voluntary than contagious. Even to see a person stretch his mouth wide in an effort to breathe deeply gives rise to a following in street cars, theaters and places where people congregate.

Some times a habit is worked to excess as in the case of certain nervous affections when the breathing is affected or when the victim has "nervous indigestion." But in these cases the relief afforded by the yawn is so great that it cannot be avoided. Yawning fills the lungs with fresh air and draws out the passages in the head, even to the extent of improving the hearing where there is congestion from catarrhal cold.

When the yawn is from a nervous impulse, it can often be regulated by training in deep breathing. Many women, especially, do not breathe correctly, filling the lungs to only part of their capacity. This becomes such a habit that a long breath or yawn is obligatory at regular intervals in order to supply the air the lungs are really struggling for.

Women who stoop over sewing or writing are apt to get into this habit of short breathing. This must be overcome before it turns into an involuntary condition. After a while it becomes a painful because a real long breath then becomes a conscious effort, which is not always successful. It leads to a feeling that you cannot get your breath out.

Yawning, in a state of nature, involves certain attendant movements and sounds that are absent in the human subject, when he or she is polite to those around, and rather rude to the human tissues and structures.

The dog gives a sort of whine and stretches his muscles, especially those of the fore legs, as well as those of the head and jaw.

Yawning is regarded as an expression of a state of fatigue, or approaching fatigue, very much analogous to the other stretching movements of muscles in general. It may be a sort of involuntary exercise to keep awake until found.

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RECIPES

Fruit Salad.

Cut tart apples into fancy shapes, using a lattice slicer, marinate with sweetened lemon juice to prevent discoloring; slice two bananas for each quart of apples used; seed and pit Malaga grapes; pulp two sweet oranges, boil one cup sugar with one-half cup of water until a thick syrup is formed; lay the fruit in a deep dish and pour the hot syrup over them; set aside until cold. Heap the fruit, excepting the apples, in center of a pretty dish, adding a few strawberries; arrange the apples daintily over the other fruit and pour the syrup over them. Garnish with blanched lettuce and mint leaves.

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Seats now on sale at concert office in Trop's, 13th and G.

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WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST.

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